

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Beautiful Consistency.

One of the principal objections made by administration Democrats against Mr. Crittenden's substitute for the Green Kansas bill, was that the clause declaring that, if the people of Kansas should accept the Lecompton Constitution, the President should admit Kansas into the Union by his proclamation, was unconstitutional. This argument, with but slight show of reason, that this clause bestowed upon the President the power of admitting new States, and therefore it was contrary to the Constitution, which instrument says that the Congress may admit new States. It was given out by the organs of the administration that, if the Crittenden substitute should be adopted by Congress, the President would certainly veto it on account of the unconstitutionality of the clause referred to, and the grinders were unsparing in their denunciation of those who, as they contended, sought, not only to violate the Constitution, but also to place in the hands of the Executive a dangerous power. We have not from the beginning had the slightest doubt as to the entire legality of Mr. Crittenden's substitute, nor did we regard it as giving to the President the power of admitting new States, by accepting the substitute, Congress would have admitted the State with a Constitution acceptable to the people to be governed by it. But we do not propose now to discuss the constitutionality of this clause, but merely desire to point out to our readers the readiness with which Democratic organs can turn somersaults whenever their masters at Washington request it.

The clause in Mr. Crittenden's substitute which was so bitterly opposed by administration Democrats, is as follows:

"That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is hereby declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas and assented to by them or a majority of the voters at an election to be held for the purpose, and as soon as such assent shall be given and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute."

The President's mouth piece, Senator Bigler, contended strongly against this clause, in fact it was the main objection he made to the substitute. Our contemporary of the Lexington Statesman also gave up nearly a column of his valuable space to unequivocal condemnation of the manner of admitting the State, alleging that it was unconstitutional and asserting that the President probably would and certainly ought to veto the bill, if it were passed by Congress, on that ground. The Statesman, moreover, could hardly find terms sufficiently strong to express its contempt for the person who originated the measure; it didn't think Mr. Crittenden was much of a constitutional lawyer to make such a proposition. We didn't give our contemporary credit for a vast amount of sincerity in his opposition to this feature of the substitute, but believed he was laboring hard to find some graver objection to it than that it permitted the people of Kansas to say what Constitution they wished to live under. It looked badly for a Cincinnati Platform Democrat to object to a people having the opportunity of giving their fairly expressed will concerning their organic law, and our contemporary preferred to place his objection to the substitute upon some other ground. Being rather restless upon the question of popular sovereignty, he eagerly caught at the idea thrown out by Senator Bigler, and interposed a constitutional objection to the passage of Mr. Crittenden's substitute. But the best way to ascertain the extent of our contemporary's sincerity, will be to read the following extract from the English bill, which he approves and endorses. After providing for an election to be held upon the question of accepting 5,000,000 acres of the public land, the English bill reads:

"At said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, 'proposition accepted,' or 'proposition rejected.' Should the majority of votes be cast for 'proposition accepted,' the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute."

It will be perceived that the two clauses are almost identical—the admission by proclamation of the President, without further action on the part of Congress, being the same in both—and the only difference being that Crittenden's substitute submitted the Lecompton Constitution directly to the people of Kansas,

but that the English bill submits it indirectly through the land ordinance. If the feature was unconstitutional in the Crittenden substitute, it is also unconstitutional in the English bill. If its alleged illegality was a sufficient cause to induce the President to veto the Crittenden substitute, it ought also to be sufficient to induce him to veto the English bill. The Statesman professes to belong to the strict construction school of Democratic politicians, and has often declared that no mere consideration of policy should ever induce Congress or the Executive to violate the Constitution. The Statesman wrote a column to prove that the feature in question was unconstitutional in the Crittenden substitute, and declared that the President should reject it on that account. We now apply the Statesman's remarks to the English bill, and ask him whether or not he will endorse a party which has, according to his own argument, violated the Constitution. The Statesman denounced that in an American of which he approves in a Democrat. But we have become accustomed to this sort of thing, and it no longer surprises us. Democratic organs in the North declared that the Crittenden substitute substantially vindicated the President's position, and yet denounced that substitute. Democratic politicians and papers in this State declared that a provision in the Crittenden substitute was unconstitutional, which provision they heartily accept in the English bill. What is unconstitutional when proceeding from one party, is perfectly legal when proceeding from another. Admirable logic! beautiful consistency! What confidence can be placed in the sincerity of such organs of such a party?

Judge Nuttall vs. the Law.

It will be remembered by our readers that some time since a man by the name of Hardesty killed Grubb, in Boone county, in this State, because Grubb had seduced his sister. It was a premeditated wilful murder. Hardesty was acquitted at the last term of the Boone Circuit Court, and we find, in the Courier, that the substance of the judgment pronounced by Judge Nuttall was as follows:

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Sir: You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet, nevertheless, I will do it. Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have imbrued my hands in his blood. Go hence without day. You are acquitted!

If Grubb did seduce the sister of Hardesty, he committed as black a crime as there is upon the catalogue of outrages and villainies, and he deserved the severest penalties of the law. We have no sympathy with the crime, and no commiseration whatever for the fate of the deceased. But while this is the case, Hardesty had no legal right to take the life of Grubb because of the offense alleged to have been committed by him. No private citizen has a legal right to take the law into his own hands, and that judicial officer, who, for any cause, advises or approves, in his official capacity, the commission of crime and murder, when there is no legal justification therefor, disgraces his high position, and should be impeached and removed from office. It is the solemnly sworn duty of a Judge to expound and execute the law as it is written, and not as he would wish it to be. The remarks which Judge Nuttall is reported to have made on the conclusion of the above mentioned case, afford one amongst a thousand evidences around us, of the rapid increase of radicalism in all departments of the body politic, and the manifest tendency, all over our land, to corruption in our judiciary. Whenever men are taught to believe that might is right, that they may under certain circumstances ignore and over-ride the law, and go "unwhipped of justice," we may bid farewell to a "well appointed judiciary," which is most intimately connected with personal liberty and the rights of property. What benefit will result from passing laws if they are not executed as they are written? How soon will the judiciary lose its high position in the confidence of the people, if judges advise young men, when they have been "arraigned," to spend every dollar they have on earth, and all they can beg and borrow, and then "starve upon the track of the villain," if, by so doing, they can imbrue their hands in the blood of the "villain?"

If such remarks as those of Judge Nuttall are to be tolerated from the Bench, if judges are to be allowed to declare when the laws are and when they are not sufficient, and to advise the people to decide the matter for themselves, it is just as if they were to decide what the laws ought to be, and not what they are, then the judges and the juries between them will make the laws, and there will no longer be any necessity of Legislatures for the enacting of statutes for the suppression of crime and the protection of property. If Judge Nuttall's views are to be recognized as authoritative upon the subject in question, the next General Assembly of Kentucky had better pass a law making every man his own avenger, and declaring that it shall be legal for a man to shoot upon sight any one who may have invaded his domestic sanctity by seducing his wife, daughter or sister. There would then be no necessity for judges and juries to perjure themselves in order to carry out what they conceive he justice, in opposition to what they know to be the law.

I understand that English, who was the principal agent in procuring the bill for Green, went to Mr. Broderick's seat and requested him to withdraw the words he had spoken about the manner in which the bill was obtained from the House, when the latter turned upon him with an indignant "Get out of my way, you puppy!" English grumbled from the glance of the gallant Californian, and Spanish-like obeyed the command, without even a whine. Does Mr. English belong to the chivalry?

We take the above from the Columbus Journal, which quotes it with evident gusto from the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post. The anecdote is doubtless untrue, having no other basis than the inventive genius of the Republican letter writer of the Post; but if it be true, it would certainly convict Mr. Broderick of being a gross unmannered boor and blackguard, who had no pretensions to be recognized as a gentleman, and should be kicked out of all decent society that he might aspire to enter.—*Am. Enquirer.*

Would it not have been better for Mr. English to have given Broderick the kick, than for the editor of the Enquirer, at a distance of some hundreds of miles, to declare that he deserved one? But that would not have filled the programme exactly. It is very questionable whether it would have been kicking him out of "decent society." Most certainly Broderick did not "aspire to enter it," and few honorable men do.

For the Commonwealth.
LA GRANGE, April 30th, 1858.

Mr. Editor: The funeral rites and ceremonies over the mortal remains of our venerated, much beloved, and universally esteemed friend, and brother, the Rev. B. T. CROUCH, Sr., was yesterday solemnly and appropriately performed, by exhortation, singing, and prayer by several of the leading ministers of Louisville, with the Masons and Odd Fellows, attended by a large concourse of citizens and friends of the deceased.

It is not my purpose to enter into a lengthened detail as to the many noble traits of character which adorned this sainted man of God, as more gifted and able than mine will, I doubt not, give an extended account of his long eventful life of faithful and devoted services in the ministry of his Heavenly Father. But I desire, as a friend and neighbor, and one who has known him long and well, to point out some of the leading traits of character which caused him to be loved and revered as a man and Christian, and gave him that wide spread influence and popularity which he justly enjoyed.

To his pleasant affable manner, with a natural degree of address, he possessed, in an eminent degree, that high sense of honor which impelled him to carry out, to the letter and spirit, all his promises, both temporally and spiritually. To this distinguished trait of character he owed much of his popularity and influence, and it would be well for society were all more conscientious in strictly carrying out this principle by following his example, as he rarely, if ever, failed to attend his appointments; neither intensely cold weather, with the various vicissitudes of seasons, ever deterred him from filling his engagements; notwithstanding his constitution was very frail for more than forty years, yet, by his temperate, prudent, and regular habits, controlled by a well balanced and highly cultivated intellect, his life was prolonged for upwards of three score years for the good of his fellow-beings; and it may truly be said, that he never spent an idle hour; when at his own domicile in our village, if not engaged in studying, or writing, or a few fleeting hours in entertaining friends, he was laboring incessantly with his own hands, under his own vine and fig tree, to provide for the temporal wants of his large family; and, when not thus engaged, he frequently visited the membership of his church, but made it more especially his province, to visit the sick, poor, needy, and distressed, not only in our vicinity, but surrounding country, without regard to sect, name, or order. To the former, on all suitable occasions, he ministered to their spiritual wants in a becoming and suitable manner by word, admonition, and prayer; and none but those who have been frequently with him, at the bedside of the afflicted, can properly appreciate the power and influence this man of God exerted, not only over the penitent, but also the ungodly. And he was ever ready to extend the hand and purse, liberally, to the poor, needy, and distressed, wherever found. And who does not know, that knew him at all, that he was ever a leader in establishing, maintaining, and perpetuating, by his wise, prudent, and sagacious councils, all the leading, benevolent, and philanthropic societies of our day. Especially was he a powerful and efficient advocate of the Temperance cause.

As a minister, in expounding and enforcing the truths of the gospel, he had but few equals, if any superiors. Being possessed, naturally, of a strong, clear, and discriminating mind, well stored with biblical lore, he enforced his views and propositions with that terseness, clearness, and perspicuity of language, which rarely, if ever, failed in engraving conviction upon the minds of an intelligent audience.

It is hardly necessary to add a word in relation to the high standing in which he was held by his brethren in the ministry, being elected by them, in regular succession, for a number of years, as a member of the General Conference, whenever he would consent to attend. The Methodist church, in the death of this truly good, highly gifted, faithful, and devoted minister, has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and this community one of her most beloved and best of citizens, and I may add, that it will send a pang of sorrow and grief to the bosom of his many devoted friends throughout this wide spread commonwealth, as he was more extensively known and appreciated through central and southern Kentucky than any other minister within my knowledge.

But Oh! what is this grief compared to the loss which his sorrow stricken wife, and fond and devoted sons and daughters, must sustain. Their loss is irreparable, and leaves a void which can never be filled. But they have the consoling and heart-cheering reflection, that their loss is his eternal gain, as he felt at his post, on his benediction, pouring out his soul in fervent prayer for those who were near and dear to him, and for faith and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father in this his hour of trial. In this sinking and suppliant posture he was raised on the bed by his son, and in a few moments his immortal spirit took its flight to its long sought home in the bosom of his God, there to wear an immortal crown, richly adorned with diadems, as so many trophies of immortal souls won to God through his instrumentality.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Such, we doubt not, is the rest of this beloved and venerated minister of God.

G.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At the regular meeting of the Stockholders, held at the banking house, in Louisville, on Monday, 34 instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors to serve the ensuing year, viz: Virgil McKnight, Jas. Trabue, D. S. Benedict, Isaac Everett, and W. Buchanan, H. A. Griswold, and Marshall Key, (U. E. Ewing and R. Knott, directors on the part of the State.)

At a meeting of the board Virgil McKnight was elected President, unanimously.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. J. GILCHRIST.—Hon. J. Gilchrist, Presiding Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, died at Washington on Thursday.

Judge Gilchrist was a profound lawyer and discharged the duties of his position with distinguished ability. He was a citizen of New Hampshire, and had filled the first judicial office in the State—that of Chief Justice; and upon the establishment of the Court of Claims by Congress was appointed by President Pierce one of the judges. Judge G. was in the prime of life, being about 49 years old.

It will be seen from a dispatch that the President has appointed Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, to the vacancy.—*Low. Jour.*

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says an open rupture took place to-day between the President and Senator Pugh, concerning the Marshals for the Northern District of Ohio and other Ohio appointments. The President used very severe language, and Mr. Pugh left in disgust and very angry.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, May 5.

Senate.—The morning hour was occupied by private bills relating to California.

A joint resolution of which Mr. Seward was the author, giving three years' full pay of her deceased husband to the widow of Capt. Herndon (\$7,500) was taken up.

Messrs. Iverson and Slidell opposed it.

Mr. Benjamin paid a warm tribute to the calm courage of Herndon and hoped to God it would be a precedent to American officers.

Mr. Seward said Mrs. Herndon brought this matter to his knowledge and he presented it to the Senate. He was influenced by the incident that the last that was known of the gallant officer was that he sent by a rescued passenger his watch to his wife, that being the estate he left her.

The resolution passed—32 against 8—as follows:

Nays—Clay, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tenn., King, Slidell, T. Toombs. 21 absentees.

The fishery bounty bill was then taken up, but Mr. Hamlin being slightly indisposed, it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Hunter called up the appropriation bill.

House.—Mr. Giddings asked whether Mr. Clingman advocated the annexation of Cuba.

Mr. Clingman replied that he would be very glad to see Cuba annexed to this country on any fair terms. Four years ago we had good grounds, and ought to have taken it after the Black Warrior affair. Its annexation would put an end to the Coolie and the African trade.

Mr. Davis, of Md., inquired whether the resolution reported from the committee of foreign affairs proposed an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by proclamation or through negotiation.

Mr. Clingman—The President says it ought long ago to have been abrogated. He (Mr. Clingman) believed, with the President, that the British Cabinet is tired of the complication, having its hands full of other important matters. He knew very well that there is a disposition on its part to have the treaty abrogated on fair and honorable terms, and believed the Executive could have it done at this time.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

Messrs. Davis, of Md., and Anderson opposed the Minnesota admission bill on the ground of permitting alien suffrage.

Mr. Reagan maintained that no power in Congress could say who shall be electors in a State.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill.

The proceedings in committee were dull, and finally the committee arose and reported the bill to the House. Adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

ATT. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jacquets, Brillantes, Marsailles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Agents Wanted.

HAVING TAKEN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR Mitchell's New National Map for 1858, in the State of Kentucky, I desire to engage a number of energetic persons to canvass for the same. The precise terms are not stated except to those prepared and resolved to go into the business. This mode, however, may be said, that it is not desirable for one to engage, or continue in the business, who cannot make for himself \$100 per month.

For particulars, address Rev. A. R. MACRY, Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.

May 3, 1858.—3m.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the Jail of Franklin county yesterday afternoon. They had been committed under the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

John M. Nicholson was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside at Miami town, in that State. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 62 years of age; has a scar on one of his eyes, and the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

Francis M. Nicholson is about 22 or 23 years of age, and is the son of John M. Nicholson. His beard is inclined to be sandy, and he has a black mark on his eye; they appear to be somewhat crossed.

R. A. DRAWNER, Jailer of Franklin County.

April 28, 1858.—4f.

HORD & METCALFE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT KY.

LYSANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street. April 28, 1858.

LAW CARD.

H. F. SIMRALL. J. TEVIS.

SIMRALL & TEVIS.

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. April 23, 1858.—1y.

EDGAR KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, SUCCESSORS TO MORRIS & HAMPTON and H. EVANS & CO., DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

—ALSO—MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, Port Monies, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.

Office at a liberal discount made to teachers. April 23, 1858.—1y.

POTATOES & APPLES.

BUSHEL'S Superior Potatoes, 50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD, Nov. 11, 1857.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857.—R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHEL'S CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4.—W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857.—R. C. STEELE & CO.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Smith, Waller & Co., in the real estate business, is dissolved by mutual consent. C. S. Waller is authorized to settle and adjust the business of the house, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH, CHAS. S. WALLER, J. T. BOYLE.

THE undersigned will continue the business, under the name and style of C. S. WALLER & Co., at the office occupied by the late firm.

C. S. WALLER, J. T. BOYLE.

Chicago, May 1, 1858.—1m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SNEED as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well known to the traveling public. Mr. Sneed was for many years at the Galt House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.

I can only promise that everything which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.

May 1, 1858.—1f.

R. CAMPBELL STEELE.

BOARDING!!

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THREE OR four young men as day boarders. Any such desiring a pleasant location will please call on me at the Auditor's office. I have also a large and comfortable room that I would let to a gentleman and his lady.

May 5, 1858.—4f.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Lumber.

200,000 FEET OF POPLAR PLANK, 1, 1½ AND 2 inch, for sale.

Apply to T. J. GARRARD, At the Treasurer's Office.

May 5, 1858.—4f.

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagon in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

One passenger and baggage 25 cents.

Families, or parties of four or more persons under their baggage at 10¢ cents each.

He will also attend Bells, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.

Having good conveyances, gentle horses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.

If all calls left at Railroad Depot either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, May 5, 1858.—4w3m. [Vocman copy.]

Insure your Property in a Home Company!

Covington Fire Insurance Company, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CHARTERED, 1835.

Chartered Capital - \$100,000
Authorized Capital - \$250,000

DIRECTORS.
J. J. DUDLEY, JAMES BOWTHORPE, SAMUEL J. FINNELL, SAMUEL DAVIS, SAMUEL J. WALKER, R. K. IRVINE, Secy., M. J. DUDLEY, Pres.

This company does no Marine business; takes no risks out of Kentucky; insures only good property for good money.

It asks that its claims to patronage may be favorably considered by the citizens of Frankfort.

W. A. GAINES, Agent at Frankfort.

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THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Smith, Waller & Co., in the real estate business, is dissolved by mutual consent. C. S. Waller is authorized to settle and adjust the business of the house, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH, CHAS. S. WALLER, J. T. BOYLE.

THE undersigned will continue the business, under the name and style of C. S. WALLER & Co., at the office occupied by the late firm.

C. S. WALLER, J. T. BOYLE.

Chicago, May 1, 1858.—1m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SNEED as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well known to the traveling public. Mr. Sneed was for many years at the Galt House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.

I can only promise that everything which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.

May 1, 1858.—1f.

R. CAMPBELL STEELE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK, September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock	-	\$100,000 00
Premium notes	-	149,739 10
Life Insurance	-	36,339 96
Interest received	-	2,909 45
Interest due and accrued	-	10,779 59
Balance due on bonds and	-	4,266 64
Mortgages	-	50 00
Bills payable	-	925,304 74
Balance due on Ledger	-	
		\$925,304 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses	-	\$42,883 81
Dividends	-	12,351 37
Losses	-	12,304 47
Commission	-	6,535 52
Medical fees	-	3,179 21
Re-insurance	-	1,301 55
Surrendered policies	-	373 84
		\$91,889 97
		\$925,314 77

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	-	\$149,490 00
Premium notes	-	15,912 64
Bills receivable	-	8,209 53
Loans on collateral	-	21,967 03
Interest due and accrued	-	2,909 45
Unpaid premiums	-	2,055 78
Cash	-	760 15
Furniture	-	900 00
Due from Agents and others	-	

